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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

THE ABOLITION PRESS—ITS COURSE—THE

CHARGE OF SOUTHERN AGGRESSION REPEATED.

Among the many advocates of the traitorous, higher-law doctrines of Sewardism, there is a small class of newspapers, of which the Indianapolis Journal is not the least conspicuous, whose influence is more to be deprecated as dangerous to the public peace and subversive of the Federal Union than all the wild, fanatical, anti-slavery zealots. They are the more to be dreaded for the pious tone, the smooth words, and seeming patriotism in which are couched their incendiary appeals to the strongest prejudices and most violent passions of the people of the free-soil States. The infamy of crime is increased in proportion to the intelligence and education of its perpetrators. The basest, most heartless, and dangerous of all villains are those, who, possessing a polished address and an elegant refinement of manner, are enabled the more easily and completely to dupe their victims by clothing their wickedness with the specious garb of virtuous intention.

The anti-slavery journals to which we allude are conducted with unusual ability. They avoid the coarse epithets and abusive denunciations of the less wily and more intemperate abolition press. With singular adroitness, they have adopted a sort of Jesuitical casuistry, which smiles while it murders. In tones of great humility and apparent mildness, with specious and attractive arguments based upon premises falsely and impudently assumed, they set themselves up as defenders of the right instead of instigators of the wrong. Deluding the less informed of the advocates of free-soilism into the belief that they are the subjects of a vile and unwarrantable oppression, cunningly intimating that their dearest and most sacred rights have been and are sought to be invaded, they heedlessly appeal to the most inflammable emotions of the human heart; unnecessarily they produce an almost frenzied excitement on the subject of slavery; regardless of the ruinous, the deplorable consequences, they provoke a spirit of reckless and determined hostility on the part of the North toward the peculiar institution of the South, which continually augments the difficulty of a rational, just, and peaceable adjustment of our sectional differences.

After a long series of unprovoked aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the people of the slaveholding States—after the South, with the hope of attaining immunity from further agitation, in a spirit of devotion to the welfare of our common country, had laid her peace-offerings upon the altar of the Union, and agreed upon and entered into compacts and compromises, which never have been, and it would seem were never intended to have been observed and carried out by the Abolitionists of the North, still the fanatical supporters of this anti-slavery faction, blinded by their own furious zeal and maddened by the intemperate, incendiary appeals of designing politicians and a reckless free-soil press, ceased not their aggressive operations. Like the daughters of the horse-leech, their cry continually was, "Give! Give!" and they would not be satisfied.

By a strange perversion of terms, they have come to consider that equality of right was not guaranteed by the Constitution alike to the States of the North and the South; that the free States alone were thereby secured the privilege of growing and extending and appropriating to the use of their people the vast territories of the Union, while to the slaveholding members of the confederacy was accorded only the poor privilege to remain as they were or to grow smaller and fewer if they chose. By a similar curious course of reasoning they have arrived at the conclusion that every compromise was a concession of right on the part of the North, although the South thereby agreed to place a limit to the exercise of her constitutional liberties in consideration of having secured to her the means of enforcing a constitutional right. Thus, when the North had openly and shamelessly disregarded and refused performance of her part of these compacts, and the South, finding them obligatory, either in the letter or spirit, upon no party but herself, seeks to set them aside and come back to the plain provisions of the Constitution, these pharisaical advocates of free-soilism hold up their hands in holy horror, cry out treachery on the part of the South, and proclaim that their privileges have been trampled upon, and that their rights have been invaded.

Let us see how stands this account of broken pledges and defrauded rights. To enter into a complete detail would occupy more space than columns will permit. We can only allude briefly to some of the most prominent occurrences in this sectional contest.

It will be remembered, that, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, slavery existed more or less extensively in nearly all of the original thirteen States. In the Constitutional

Convention, a committee, the majority of which were from free States, reported in favor of denying to Congress the power at any period to prohibit the importation of slaves. A subsequent committee, the majority of which were from the slave States, reported in favor of abolishing the importation of slaves after the year 1800, which provision, by the votes of the free States, was extended to 1808. This shows that so far from opposing slavery or contemplating its suppression or even limitation, those States, now numbered among the free States, conspicuous among which were Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, insisted upon the continuance of the importation of slaves for eight years after the time desired by the South for its prohibition. At that period the South was in fact more anti-slavery than the North. About the same time, Virginia, in the cession of the Northwest Territory, voluntarily inserted in the grant the anti-slavery clause contained in the ordinance of 1787.

From that period, for several years little is said of slavery in any public record. Gradual emancipation was progressing in the Northern States, unsuited as they were for the profitable employment of slave labor, while the South, growing under the eight years' additional importation inflicted upon it by the avarice of the North, was exerting every effort to ameliorate its condition in reference to this "evil" entailed upon it, in spite of its remonstrances, by the English government and the action of the Northern States of the Confederacy.

In 1814 a political movement was made in the North. The old Federal party was declining. The Hartford convention was summoned to concert, among other things, measure for its restoration. The main strength of Federalism was in the North. The South was almost united in its republicanism. To create a sectional issue upon which the whole North could be united against the republicans of the South was the only hope of the Federalists. An anti-slavery issue was the consequence.

Missouri—a portion of the Louisiana purchase—throughout the whole of which French laws recognizing slavery were still in force, sought admission into the Union as a State. Upon the question of her admission, the sectional parties were arrayed in a contest as formidable and threatening to the Union as any that has since occurred. The North refused her admission without an anti-slavery clause in her constitution. The South, for the sake of peace and the Union, agreed to a compromise proposed by one of the free States. By the act of March 6th, 1820, with great reluctance on the part of the North, Missouri was admitted as a slave State, on certain conditions, and the South agreed to the extinguishment of the then existing laws permitting slavery in all the rest of the Louisiana purchase north of 36 deg. 30 min.

This constitution, with the conditions required, was submitted to Missouri and agreed to by her; but the very following year the North, regardless of the previous compact, endeavored to exclude her from the Union upon a new issue, on account of a clause in her constitution excluding free negroes. The North contended that it might wish to declare free negroes citizens, and that then the constitution of Missouri would exclude that class of Northern citizens from the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution to the citizens of the respective States. A terrible contest ensued, which was only ended by the compromise proposed by Mr. Clay, in which Missouri, in order to gain admission into the Union, was compelled to humiliate herself by inserting in her constitution a clause, in effect, declaring that she would never do anything inconsistent with the Constitution of the Union; and thus was the first violation of the Missouri compromise perpetrated one year after the passage of the act by the North itself.

In the compromise it will be seen that the only concession was on the part of the South. It was forced upon her by the North as the only alternative to an open rupture.

For a few years there was again no further agitation of the slavery question. The Federal party soon became extinct. From 1824 to 1836 the dominant party of the South had again been in the ascendency. The North once more had recourse to a sectional organization as a means of recovering political power. The machinery of anti-slavery faction was again put in motion. From 1836 to 1850 direct and open aggressions upon the vested rights of the South were attempted. Incendiary appeals were made to the slaves themselves. Various means were employed to incite them to insurrection in many of the Southern States. Attempts were made to amend the Constitution so as to exclude that portion of the representation of the Southern States in Congress which is based upon their slave population and even to abolish slavery throughout the jurisdiction of the United States. In the mean time Texas asked admission into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery. The Wilmot proviso was introduced, providing that slavery should be forever prohibited from all territory thereafter acquired by the United States. Its adoption was only prevented by the firmness and justice of the Senate. Again the South was forced into a compromise, to agree to the prohibition of slavery in that part of Texas north of 36 30. In this, also, the North was the gainer—the South the only loser.

It soon became necessary to provide territorial governments for the vast country lying west of Texas and bordering upon the Pacific, including our Mexican acquisitions. As in 1820, the whole country was in a ferment. The people

were breathless with suspense. A dissolution of the Union was apprehended. The South, upon the Oregon question, proposed, in effect, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific. The North rejected it. The manner of this rejection amounted to a repudiation on her part of the principle embraced in that compromise. Agitation continued. The Texas boundary question was to be settled. Utah and New Mexico were to be erected into Territories. California, with an area immensely disproportionate to her actual population, prematurely organized by a sort of hot-bed process, under the dictation of the Free-soil faction in Congress, sought admissions as a State. The country seemed upon the verge of a civil war. The nation stood aghast with terror. The master spirits of the age, now, alas! no more, threw off the trammels of party. They consulted together to save the Union, to avert the impending storm which was already picking the foundations of the Republic. The compromise of 1850 was proposed. It was forced upon the South as the only alternative for dissolution. California, with an area sufficient for three large States, was admitted. Texas was dismembered of a portion of her slave territory. The domestic slave trade in the District of Columbia was prohibited. These were to conciliate the North. All that was accorded to the South was an act to provide more effectually for carrying out the constitutional provision as to the rendition of fugitive slaves; and the recognition, in the formation of the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, of the principle of non-intervention on the part of Congress as to the establishment or prohibition of slavery in the territories.

In all these compromises no encroachments whatever had been made upon any right of the North; but in every instance slavery had been prohibited where it had previously existed or where there was a question of its previous existence or of its probable adoption, except in the case of Utah and New Mexico, in which the non-intervention principle was recognized.

If the provisions of this compromise had been executed in good faith by the North, it would probably have remained and have continued hereafter to remain a final adjustment of the question. The North however utterly disregarded her part of the compact. The act for the recovery of fugitive slaves was defiantly and shamelessly violated. This law, a component part and one of the chief considerations of the compromise, was nullified in many, and threatened to be in all the free States.

Nebraska and Kansas were to be provided with territorial governments. We do not defend the policy of the abnegation of the Missouri compromise in the Nebraska bill. We have thought and still think it was impolitic and productive of ill consequences. The Missouri compromise had, however, been effectually repudiated by the North in the debate upon the Oregon bill. The principle of non-intervention had been recognized in the compromise of 1850. The North had proved faithless in the only active part which had been assigned to her in all these adjustments, and cannot, with any justice, complain when the South insists upon recurring to first principles, plants herself upon the simple States Rights doctrine inculcated by the Constitution, and announces her determination to abide by the principle of non-intervention as a corollary of the express provisions of that chart of Federal powers.

We are very sorry to see such a paper as the Louisville Journal—so valuable in almost every respect, and conducted with such great ability—a journal not surpassed by any in the Union, and which we have read, admired, and appreciated so highly for many years, and been so much instructed from—we repeat, that we are sorry to see it apparently endorsing these sentiments of the Hon. Mr. Barnard! And it has also been with much regret, that we have before seen it in what we were disposed to regard as opposition to a prohibitory law. We have, however, no doubt of the sincerity of the talented and erudite editor, who stands at the head of it; and that his motives are of the purest and most unexceptionable character. We think there should be but one voice of the newspaper press upon this subject, and that should be for prohibition. That shall be ours, let that of others be what it may.—*Paducah Journal*.

We presume that the editor of the Journal would not intentionally misrepresent us. We have not endorsed the sentiments of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, nor have we said one word pro or con on the subject of the prohibitory liquor law. We have published notices of the opinions of distinguished lawyers on the subject of the Maine law in New York, both for and against the law. This we did as matter of news; and as we publish a newspaper we shall continue to publish news matter, without any reference to whether it squares with our opinions and wishes or not. We are as decidedly in favor of the cause of temperance as the Paducah editor can be, but as to the Maine law it will be time enough to give our views on it, when the question on its adoption shall arise in Kentucky. Its constitutionality is a legal question that can only be settled by the courts, and it is likely soon to be tested in New York and Boston.

Nine vessels arrived at New York on Saturday from European ports, bringing 2,544 emigrants. Two ships from Liverpool brought over one thousand, and three from Bristol, Havre, and Antwerp brought another thousand.

An immense demonstration took place in the Park, New York, on Saturday night to welcome the newly arrived German singing clubs from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places.

The river is falling slowly. Last evening there were 8 feet 7 inches water in the canal.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINE DOWN.

This was the announcement made for about the sixteenth time last night in the last three weeks. There is a screw loose somewhere on the Eastern line running through Indiana between this and Cincinnati. The superintendent visits this city about once every three months, so the line has to take care of itself. It seems to us that no exertions are made to get this line up when it is down. The only reason we can find for it is there is another Morse line from this city to Cincinnati, via Maysville, which the telegraphers call the "Wild Cat Line." Both terminate in the National Office. The "Wild Cat" has, however, been leased by a gentleman for several years, and when the other line is down, all private reports are sent through by the "Wild Cat." Not so with the newspaper reports. The Indiana line refuses to make an allowance to the Wild Cat for such reports. The Indiana line receives a weekly salary from each of the papers, and claims the whole of it, reports or no reports. If this thing is permitted to go on the way it has for some time past, it will soon destroy the little confidence that is left for it. We think the energy in its management is not displayed that should be, and we are fully satisfied that the operators in the office here do their duty. The fault is in the offices in Indiana.

We shall expect to receive for our evening paper the reports that should have come last night, and not be subjected to cut them from the Cincinnati papers as has been done heretofore, and which reach here too late for the evening editions. We are entitled to them.

The General Council met last evening to consider the interest of Louisville in connection with the various railroads coming to it.

Gov. Helm, the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stated, that if Louisville should endorse the bonds of the Lebanon branch, the road in one year could be constructed to Lebanon. In October the annual report of the Company would be made, and then the policy of the Company would be determined. The President and Directors believed that as soon as the money market should be permanently relieved, the entire road could be put under construction.

R. Apperson, President of the Lexington and Big Sandy Road, made an interesting statement, showing the importance of that road to this city. He stated that if Louisville would subscribe two hundred thousand dollars, and the Louisville and Lexington Railroads the same amount, the Company would have enough to finish their road, with the same gauge with the Louisville and Lexington Roads, and Louisville would be in continuous railroad connection, through slave States, with the cities of Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore.

Mr. English, on behalf of the Fort Wayne Road, made application to the city to endorse the Company's bonds in a sum sufficient to purchase the iron for fifty-three miles of the road next to Jeffersonville.

Mr. Dulaney, on behalf of the Memphis Air Line Commissioners, reported that the survey conducted by Mr. Beach was progressing, and that coal could be reached within sixty-five miles of the city.

It is a very great mistake, in our opinion, to suppose that Southern men regard the fugitive slave law as a security to their property; or that they insist on its observance to save themselves from pecuniary loss. This is a delusion. They consider that law as a sort of outside fortification to protect Southern civilization. If its repeal would satisfy the North and arrest all further encroachments, they would consent to it to-morrow.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Southern men regard the fugitive slave law as a law intended to execute for their benefit one of the requirements of the National Constitution. The refusal to pass such a law would have been a refusal to comply with one of the material requirements of the Constitution, and the refusal to execute it by any of the States is a refusal to comply with the supreme law of the land, and is a violation in fact of the spirit and compromises of the Constitution. Although the people of the South do not value the fugitive law as a practical mode of securing their slaves after they have absconded, yet they cannot, nor will not, dispense with it, because it is not only a practical recognition of their rights, accompanied with a definitely prescribed mode of procedure to enforce the reclamation of their slaves, but it also teaches to the free States their duty to the slave States. The people of the South could not surrender that law and the principle it embodies without a virtual surrender of slavery itself.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—Dr. Charles Grant, charged with adultery, was before the police court yesterday. From the testimony, it appears that a girl named Mary Welsh had been indentured to Charles Billings, of Oxford, by the House of Refuge, and through the inducements of a girl named Mary Jane Williams had been coaxed to leave there, and to come to her house in this city, where she had been living improperly with Dr. Grant. Dr. Grant stated that he appeared in court without counsel, and that his most material witnesses were absent. On these grounds he asked for a continuance. The court refused, alleging that ample time had been given him to prepare his case. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and to be confined in the county jail for twenty days.

Jonathan P. Broadwell and Mary Jane Williams were fined one hundred dollars and sent to jail for ten days each, on a charge of fornication.

Messrs. Grant and Broadwell are individuals well known in this city, and have held respectable positions in society. A great deal of morbid interest is felt in this case, but we deem it improper to give the testimony in detail, though it might be slightly profitable to gratify the vicious appetite of a large portion of the public.—*Cin. Com.*

As already stated by telegraph, the whole town of Bayou Sara was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst., consuming houses, moveable property, and every appliance of existence, making no distinction of classes, for poor and rich were alike victims of the devouring flames. In view of the general misfortune and deplorable condition of their neighbors, the sufferers, the people of New Orleans have promptly and generously gone to work raising a fund for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

The following is a list of the names of the sufferers, their losses, and amount insured, showing as near an estimate as possible of the extent and particulars of this great calamity:

Leake & Co., two warehouses, no insurance; E. Hills, coffee-house, no insurance; A. Levy, dry goods store, \$15,000; Chas. Hoffman & Co., dry goods store, partly insured; P. Adolphus, grocery store, no insurance; John C. Ferry, tailor, no insurance; A. Zabo, tailor, no insurance; E. Hills, dwelling, no insurance; J. Morrell, shoe-store, partly insured; J. Barke-dull, tin store, no insurance; James Marks, Ledger office, no insurance; J. Woodfin, dwelling, no insurance; P. Adolphus, dwelling, no insurance; D. L. Stocking, dentist, no insurance; Mrs. A. Grisham, millinery, no insurance; J. Bookel, saddler, no insurance; L. Gerlach, saddler, partly insured; F. Wood-ru, shoe store, no insurance; J. J. Mayer, dwelling, no insurance; H. Levy & Brother, dry goods store, partly insured; Charles Storr, confectionary, bar-room, and dwelling; Felix Roman, jewelry store, no insurance; Gertrude Noloso, f. w. s., home vacant, no insurance; Hampton Whitaker, hotel, no insurance; Jacob Mehal, dry goods store, no insurance; H. B. Vibbert, drug store, no insurance; Charles E. Toomay, dry goods store and two warehouses, \$7,000; J. Whitman & Co., warehouse, partly insured; J. B. Harper & Son, drug store, no insurance; Gertrude Noloso, dwelling, no insurance; John F. Irwin, dwelling, no insurance; Charles Hoffman, dwelling, no insurance; L. Clans, ice-house, insurance; James Hale, hotel (Smith's Hotel), no insurance; R. Mumford, warehouse, occupied by M. Crindell, \$3,500; F. Wittle, bar-room, no insurance; E. P. Bachy, fruit store, partly insured; Lebert & Hearen, dry goods store, \$10,000; Marshall House, post-office, and telegraph, no insurance; John H. Henshaw, three stables, \$1,500; Smith's stables. Total loss, \$500,000.

In addition to the above, we have heard of a number of other losses, among which are J. B. & E. Enoch's tombstone warehouse; Whiteman & Hatch, loss \$3,000; J. H. Henshaw, loss \$8,000; McGinn, dry goods store.

Two lives lost—James Butler and Frank Dormalley.

NEWS ITEMS

We learn from the Gallatin (Miss.) Argus that a rape was committed on a married lady of Copiah county, by a negro man, who was taken and hung by the citizens by Lynch law. It is not more than a month since a negro was burnt to death in Sumpter county, Ala., for a similar offense.

A Washington dispatch states that the removal of Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, has at last been determined upon by the President. Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, and Judge Young, of Illinois, are named as their successors, respectively.

The case of Commander Ringgold, lately brought before a Medical Board of the Navy convened in Washington, has been virtually decided in his favor. His removal from his command in the Pacific was not therefore justified by the state of his health.

The U. S. Consul at Leipzig has transmitted to Mayor Wood, of New York, an official communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony, giving the amplest assurance that no paupers or criminals, have been sent from that Kingdom to the United States, and that none will be if the Government can prevent it.

On Saturday evening soon after the W. A. Eaves left Louisville, a difficulty occurred among the hands of the boat, in which an Irishman killed one man and severely wounded another. It was thought that the wounded man would recover. The murderer was secured with the intention of putting him off at Brandenburg. We did not learn the names of the parties.—*Corydon (Ind.) Gazette*, June 26.

Stray Letters Recovered.—Some time since two letters mailed for and received at the Baltimore post-office, were accidentally cast among the waste paper and finally turned up at the paper-mill of Mr. Wilhelm, in Baltimore county, to whom they had been sold as waste paper. One letter contained \$25, and was mailed by a lady of Morristown, N. J., to a naval officer at Old Point Comfort in August, 1845. The other contained \$435, was mailed by Mr. J. C. Tolman, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and directed to Mr. Charles Goodwin, assistant cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. The first letter was found by Mr. John Wissner, and the other by Mr. Daniel B. Hoffman, Jun., both employed by Mr. Wilhelm at the mill. Gen. Maguire, the special post-office agent, reading the public notice of the discovery of the letters, succeeded in securing the money in part, and returning it to the respective owners. The balance remaining unpaid has been settled by note.

Balt. Patriot, June 22.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The Washington Union publishes the following under the head of "Post Office Department":

Delivery of Letters, &c.—We understand frequent complaints against the department grow out of the fact that postmasters too often, trusting only to their memories, tell persons there is no mail matter for them when a subsequent examination proves that there was. If postmasters would adhere strictly to the rule of making a personal search every time letters and papers are required for, there would be more despatch in their delivery.

Postmasters' Assistants to be Sworn.—Postmasters at small towns, we learn, are too much in the habit of permitting incompetent members of their families, and other persons in their employ, (none of them being sworn, as required by law) to change the mails, and to perform all the other duties pertaining to their offices. None but sworn assistants should be allowed to have access to the mails.

Loaning Newspapers.—Subscribers to newspapers make complaint of the non-arrival of their papers, and in some instances intimate that the loss is occasioned by the fact of the postmaster loaning to his neighbors the papers of others for perusal. The papers fail to be returned to their proper place, and hence the dissatisfaction. Postmasters are strictly forbidden to loan newspapers that are in their offices for delivery.

The following is a private dispatch received last night:

LAFAYETTE, June 26.

Rice and Driscoll, the murderers of Farenbaugh, were this morning sentenced to be hung on Friday the 14th of September, 1855, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE AMERICAN SHIP THAT TOOK RIFLES TO RUSSIA.—From the *Memel* correspondent of the *London News*, under date of May 26, the following is taken:

When the *Driver*, Commander Gardiner, was sent into Baltic port to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found among others an American bark called the *Sammy Appleton*, of Boston, United States, a fine craft of about 900 tons register, whom she also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

A day or two afterward the *Driver*, being out cruising, fell in with this very same American, and an officer of the *Driver* was sent on board to examine the ship's papers. They were found perfectly in order; whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties, which excited the suspicion of the British officer, so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, and from which it appeared that the *Sammy Appleton* had just landed at Baltic port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 cwt. of cotton, as the ostensible part of the cargo.

"Oh, ho, you have been landing rifles, have you, my friend?" quoth the lieutenant. "Now, we'll just search your hold;" and taking the carpenter of the *Driver* with him, as is usual in such cases, he proceeded to examine and ransack the hold of the American ship, but without finding anything suspicious.

"You may thank your stars, my man," said the lieutenant to the skipper, when the search was concluded, "that I found no arms on board your vessel; for, had there been one single rifle more than the number of hands on board, you would have been nabbed, as sure as my name is."

"Ah, I calculate I was too wide awake for you Britishers this time," said the Yankee, chuckling with delight; "and I reckon I'm on the safe side of the hedge now."

Nothing could be done, and the *Driver's* boat

shoved off. I may add that the *Sammy Appleton* entered the sound on the 15th of March, and arrived at Baltic port on the 12th of April.

SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY.

For three weeks past, the engrossing interest in this community has been the examination of the three several Female Schools located here, and which are deservedly the pride of our town. The examination at "Science Hill" was last in order of the three, and commenced on Monday last and continued through the succeeding days until a late hour on Thursday night. The concourse of visitors in attendance was immense. They had come up to this annual festival not only from different portions of our State, but we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of many gentlemen and ladies who were present from Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Iowa, and South Carolina, all having daughters or wards under instruction at this institution. They were greeted with songs, and their daughters and wards discoursed sweet sounds upon the piano and guitar, in such manner as to show how thorough had been their instruction in this "divine art." Their teacher threw upon the young ladies, with perfect sang froid, the whole responsibility of the musical entertainment, and the manner in which they executed their task fully justified the confidence he reposed in them. The examination of the classes was thorough and protracted. The "little ones" in the primary department so sustained themselves as to reflect great credit upon their teachers, and to excite high hopes for their future.

The classes in the higher branches elicited the warmest commendation, particularly those in Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Moral Science, Geometry, Rhetoric, Geology, and English Literature. The class in Chemistry was examined for about two hours or more, and gave demonstrations of a practical knowledge of Chemistry by a great variety of successful and brilliant experiments. The interest evinced on the part of the vast assemblies in attendance was intense.

Numerous specimens of drawing and paintings were exhibited as evidences of the young ladies' proficiency and skill. It seldom happens, I presume, that so many paintings of equal merit are seen on exhibition at a school examination, all the work of the young ladies themselves.

Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the character and style of the many compositions brought forward by the young ladies, showing the fruit of their past training by the fact that they had become accustomed to the labor of thought, as well as the exercise of a refined taste. The distinct and audible manner in which some of these compositions were read in the presence of an audience of at least one thousand persons is worthy of especial remark.

Where so many did well it were invidious to say which of the young ladies excelled, especially as I have heard the palm awarded by different individuals to some half dozen or more of those whom they regarded as victors in this contest. Miss S. of Arkansas, Miss S. of Iowa, and Miss L. C. of your city seemed to be among the foremost of those who had adopted "Excelsior" as their motto. The honor of the class was awarded Miss L. C., who had assigned to her the duty of presenting the valedictory, which task she executed in a manner worthy the occasion, and of herself, and to the credit of her *Alma Mater*. The principals and teachers never saw a prouder day, and Science Hill never loomed up larger, or shed a brighter light from her summit than at the close of the present session. Various means were employed as the channels through which patrons and friends might convey to those immediately concerned their expressions of delight and approbation of what they had seen and heard.

SHELBYVILLE, June 25, 1855.

On the 5th inst., in London, Dr. Lushington delivered judgment in the case of the ship *James Cheston*, an American vessel, which, having been abandoned at sea, was fallen in with about 2,000 miles from land, in a very leaky state, by the *Marathon*, bound from Bombay to Liverpool. After pumping the vessel, 10 of the crew of the *Marathon*, out of 23, were placed on board the *James Cheston*, by whom she was navigated to Liverpool in eighteen days, and reached this port before the *Marathon*. The value of the property salvaged was \$26,000. Dr. Haggard and Dr. Deane appeared for the salvors; Dr. Adams and Dr. Twiss for the owners. The learned judge said that, not holding himself bound by any rule as to the proportion of the value to be given for saving a derelict, he would award £16,000.

Present to Smith O'Brien.—A gold vase, presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien by his countrymen in Australia, is exhibiting at Mr. Corné, Rue de l'Académie, Paris. It forms a gigantic cup, and covers 22 centimetres high, and weighing near four kilos. It is of the purest gold, and is intended to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, as a specimen of Australian produce and manufacture. Its value is estimated at 20,000fr.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—Sheep-raising in Texas.—We publish the following statement of Zeno P. Wharton, of Egypt, Wharton county, Texas, for the benefit of sheep-grazers:

This is a favored region for sheep. They prosper in every section. The only disadvantage is that they become too fat, which often proves fatal. But this can be prevented by causing the flocks to be driven daily several miles. They are thereby kept vigorous, and the hours of feeding are lessened. A German physician living in my neighborhood was the first to apply this simple remedy. He divided his flock of one thousand sheep into two equal droves, and placed each under the care of a shepherd, whose duty it was to drive them to a certain spot and back again daily. The benefit of this practice was soon apparent, for the deaths in the flock soon ceased. The ewes also bore lambs twice a year; and he was so much pleased with the result of his experiment that he has since paid exclusive attention to sheep-raising, being convinced that it is the most certain and profitable pursuit in Texas.

Neither the fleece, flesh, nor size of half-breed Merino sheep is injuriously affected by bringing them from the other States into this. On the contrary, their flesh is much improved. They also increase very rapidly.

The Plum Weevil, or Curculio.—We make the following extract from the report of Mr. Townsend Glover on the curculio, which will be published in the forthcoming agricultural report of the Patent Office:

The plum weevil, or curculio (*rhynchoncus nemophorus*), is one of the most destructive insects that the horticulturist has to fear, not to plums alone, but to cherries, nectarines, and apples, which are indiscriminately attacked; and in the more southern States peaches also suffer much from the larvæ of a weevil of this kind, of similar habits and shape, if not identically the same. The perfect curculio is about two-tenths of an inch in length, of a dark brown color, with a spot of yellowish-white on the hind part of each wing-case. The head is furnished with a long, curved snout or bill, with which it is enabled to bore into the unripe fruit by means of jaws placed at the end of this bill. The wing-cases, which are ridged, uneven, and humped, cover two transparent wings, by which the perfect weevil is enabled to fly from tree to tree; but, when these wing-cases are closed, the back appears without any suture or division, which has led to the very erroneous idea among farmers that the insect cannot fly. When disturbed, or shaken from the tree, it is so similar in appearance to a dried bud that it can scarcely be distinguished, especially when feigning death, which it always does when alarmed. As soon as the plums are of the size of peas the weevil commences the work of destruction by making a semi-circular cut through the skin with her long, curved snout, in the apex of which cut she deposits a single egg. She then goes to another plum, which is treated in a similar manner, until she has exhausted her whole stock of eggs.

The grubs, which are hatched by the heat of the sun, immediately eat their way to the stone in an oblique direction, where they remain gnawing the interior until the fruit is weakened and diseased, and by this treatment falls from the tree. The grub, which is a small, yellowish, footless, white maggot, then leaves the fallen fruit, enters the earth, changes into a pupa, and in the first brood comes to the surface again, in about three weeks, as a perfect weevil, to propagate its species and destroy more fruit. It has not yet been decided whether the latest generation of the weevil remains in the ground all winter in the grub or in the pupa state. Dr. E. Sanborn, of Andover, Massachusetts, asserts, however, that the grubs, after having entered the earth, return to the surface in about six weeks as perfect weevils, which must remain hidden in crevices until spring. The most popular opinion is that they remain in the larva or pupa state. The worm or grub is often found in the knots or excrescences which disfigure and destroy plum trees, and has been wrongfully accused of being the cause of these swellings; but it is highly probable that the weevil, finding in the young knots an acid somewhat similar to that of the unripe fruit, merely deposits its eggs therein as the nearest substitute for the real plum.

Some of the remedies recommended for preventing the ravages of these insects are actually absurd, such as tying cotton round the trees in order to prevent them from ascending, when it is known that they are furnished with wings, and fly from tree to tree with the greatest ease. Among the remedies at present in use one is to cover the fruit with a coating of white-wash, mixed with a little glue, applied by means of a syringe; another is to spread a sheet upon the ground under the tree, and then jar the principal branches suddenly with a mallet covered with cloth, so as not to bruise the bark, when the perfect insects will fall into the sheet and feign death, and may be gathered and destroyed. Hogs are sometimes turned into plum orchards, where, by eating the fallen and diseased fruit, they materially lessen the evil. Coops of chickens placed under the trees, and are eagerly seized and devoured. All fallen fruit should be gathered up several times in the course of the season and burnt, or given to hogs, or destroyed in some other way. By so doing, thousands of the grubs which have not yet left the plums are destroyed; but, as yet, no thoroughly practical remedy has been made public, and the above are merely mentioned as being useful in small gardens containing only a few trees.

INTERESTING EVENT.—A few days since, the Emperor and the Empress of France, when taking their evening drive, unattended by any suite, came opposite the Chateau de Vincennes. On alighting from their carriage, their Majesties entered the court of the castle, when her Majesty was immediately recognized by a number of the wounded soldiers recently returned from the Crimea. Her Majesty, upon every occasion, like our own Queen, evinces the deepest sympathy with distress, and more particularly at the present time with the wounded soldiers of her brave army, learned from each the nature of his wounds, the occasions upon which they were received, some of which were not a little extraordinary, and highly characteristic of the devotion and daring of the French troops. Among the wounded men was one whose face was almost completely black. Her Majesty asked the man the cause of his very sombre color, when he replied, that while engaged in mining approaches an explosion took place, by which he was thrown into the air and severely burned. After hearing from each soldier the account of his "hair breadth escape," the Emperor ordered the colonel of the regiment to make out a list of the names of the 20 men who formed this interesting group, and a statement of what they desired to obtain. The report was accordingly presented to the Emperor, and the wish of each of the wounded soldiers was generously granted. Five of the men asked for crosses of the Legion of Honor, 13 for medals, one for a place in the Imperial household, and one for the lucrative post of the Bureau de tabac. A gratuity of 100fr. to each was the benevolent gift of the Empress.

Standard, June 1.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE AND HER PUBLIC DEBT.

LOUISVILLE, June 26, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: As many of your readers are interested in the condition and welfare of the city of Jeffersonville, and especially in reference to her public debt, will you have the kindness to publish the enclosed "exhibit," drawn from official sources, and believed to be entirely accurate; also the official statement of the clerk of said city in reference to the same subject, as well as to the legality of the bonds lately issued to the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, and much oblige,

— AN INDIANIAN.

Exhibit of the position, condition, resources, and indebtedness of the city of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The city of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, is situated on the Ohio river, at the falls, opposite Louisville, Ky., and is the largest city in the State of Indiana, and one of the largest in the Union. Its location is believed to be unsurpassed by any city on the river for purposes of commerce, and it is the seat of the State of Indiana, and the seat of the Federal Government. It is the largest city in the State of Indiana, and one of the largest in the Union. Its location is believed to be unsurpassed by any city on the river for purposes of commerce, and it is the seat of the State of Indiana, and the seat of the Federal Government. It is the largest city in the State of Indiana, and one of the largest in the Union. Its location is believed to be unsurpassed by any city on the river for purposes of commerce, and it is the seat of the State of Indiana, and the seat of the Federal Government. It is the largest city in the State of Indiana, and one of the largest in the Union. 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EVENING BULLETIN.

QUITMAN ON CUBA.—That remarkable filibuster, Gen. Quitman, lately delivered himself of a speech at Jackson, Mississippi, in which, speaking of the acquisition of Cuba, he said there were three ways by which it might be obtained: First, by purchase; secondly, by public conquest; and, thirdly, by private conquest. He said the first had been tried and failed; the second would not answer; and that he was in favor of the third mode.

Private conquest is a species of conquest not treated of in the works on national law. Private conquest sounds very much like public stealing. The highwayman who robs one on the road, or the burglar who breaks into a man's house, and takes from thence the property of the owner, has achieved a private conquest. Taking what don't belong to you is called stealing, unless the thing taken is very valuable, and then it is private conquest. So says Quitman on moral philosophy.

PENSION OFFICE.—The following is abstract of the business of the pension bureau from the 3d of March, on which the act went into effect, to June 23:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number of applications received | 177,700 |
| "enveloped, briefed, &c." | 104,791 |
| "acknowledged" | 98,844 |
| "examined" | 18,740 |
| "allowed" | 10,244 |
| "registered" | 49,600 |
| "warrants issued" | 5,803 |
| "registered" | 3,150 |

Eighteen of the applications allowed are for soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, and ninety-five to the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers.

SCALES FOR MOWERS AND REAPERS.—We have received from Col. B. P. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, the following Scales, which have been adopted by the State Agricultural Societies of New York and Pennsylvania for the aid of judges on trials of reaping and mowing machines throughout the country, in carrying out a complete analysis of the various points of merit of the different machines now before the public. The general adoption of such a scale on trials the present season will prove of essential service to farmers wishing to choose the best. One machine may stand high on one point of the scale, while in others it may be very deficient, and it is only by a comparison of the whole by some universal rule that the real value of each can be arrived at. This plan, too, will prove an important aid to inventors and manufacturers in remedying certain points in their machines which may be rated below the established standard and thus bring them to the highest point of perfection.

Farmers who may hereafter wish to purchase machines, and those who will likely be called upon to act as judges, would do well to preserve this table for future reference and comparison with the published reports of the different machines which may be in market.

REAPER SCALE.—A Machine perfect at 300.

| Value of each point. | Number. |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 |
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| 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 |

MOWING SCALE.—A Machine perfect at 212.

| Value of each point. | Number. |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
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| 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 |
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| 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 |

COMBINED MACHINES.

| Value of each point. | Number. |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |
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| 88 | 88 |
| 89 | 89 |
| 90 | 90 |
| 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 |

SCALES FOR REAPERS AND MOWERS.—Remarks upon the Scale.—A Scale of Points is necessary in trials of Reapers and Mowers for three reasons: 1st, that a correct decision may be obtained; 2d, that the grounds of the awards may be understood by those who wish to buy machines; and 3d, that the awards of different committees may be understandingly compared. It is idle for any committee, no matter how capable of judging clearly and correctly, to jump at a decision in the aggregate between the claims of rival Reapers—so many of which are established as good machines, some of them perhaps nearly equal in all important respects, and no one of which is best on every point. A comparison must be instituted between them, and a careful decision had upon each specific point. Having a scale of these various points, with their relative value fairly apportioned,

even an inferior committee could hardly fail to arrive at a pretty correct award.

Such have been the character of most of the trials that the decisions have little weight. The premiums at one trial are given to certain machines, and in the adjoining county or State the verdict is reversed and other machines declared best. None of the details upon which judgment was formed being known, it is impossible for a farmer not being a reaper. Indeed, the variety of verdicts given in this blind manner tends to confuse him; whereas, had the decisions been given upon each specific point, he could, by comparison of the reports, decide which Reaper was best suited to his circumstances.

One scale was prepared of 100, but to give the points lowest in importance a sufficiently high number to mark the relative differences in machines, the sum total must run far beyond that amount.

It is important for farmers to have such machines used in trials as are ordinarily built and sold to them. They do not want to be misled by a machine of extra cost and finish taking the highest prize. They want to see the machines tried that they have got to buy. Therefore let all societies introduce a rule to this effect, and, if any manufacturer is found trying to work underhandedly or unfairly on this or other points, he should be excluded from the trial and the award, at the judgment of the committee.

The above scales are not offered to the public as being perfect, but as being an improvement upon any plan as yet proposed. It has received the careful consideration of farmers well acquainted with machines and with public trials, and has been altered so that it meets the united approval of leading persons in the agricultural societies of five different States.

It is hoped it will be generally used this year in trials, and that committees and others interested will send reports of their decisions and communicate their views and any alterations they may suggest to Colonel B. P. Johnson, Secretary State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y., and to Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Secretary State Agricultural Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—Judgment being formed by the committee relative to each machine on each specific point according to the following scale, the machine whose aggregate reaches the highest No. is the victor, 300 being the sum total of a perfect Reaper, 212 of a perfect Mower, and 350 of a perfect combined machine.

Scale of Points in Trials of Reapers.

| No. | Perfect at | Cost of machine. |
|-----|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 | 3 |
| 4 | 30 | 4 |
| 5 | 16 | 5 |
| 6 | 30 | 6 |
| 7 | 9 | 7 |
| 8 | 45 | 8 |
| 9 | 26 | 9 |
| 10 | 45 | 10 |
| 11 | 72 | 11 |
| 12 | 300 | 12 |

To determine the relative value of points correctly, they should, as far as practicable, be estimated by dollars and cents, though several cannot be arrived at in that manner. As a matter of convenience, those are put into the scale that can be estimated by money, at a unit for each dollar.

1st Point, "Cost."—This I get at by supposing a machine good for five years' wear, which the highest priced ones certainly are—the difference in price between the cheapest and the highest priced is \$35. This amount divided among the five years gives \$7, and the interest on \$35 is \$2.10, making \$9.10. This, therefore, is put at 9 in the scale, being a unit for each dollar.

The 2d point should read, "simplicity of construction to do its work." The more a machine does, the more machinery may there be to do it. A Self-Raker, and even a Binder, may be just as simple in its structure as some Hand-Raker, considering what it does; and to make judgment fair and equitable between them, the object and work must be fairly considered as well as construction.

This point is not of great importance—those following should construct. For if a machine is easily managed, durable, &c., it is little matter about a piece or two more of gearing or frame.

The 3d point, "Facility of management, including time and room required for turning," is so similar to the 9th point—rapidity of operation—that one of these must be set low, or too much weight will be given them.

The 4th point, "Durability and Reliability," is of much more importance. Any machine, however good in other respects, is an immense evil to the farmer if it fails in time of need. Having relied upon it to save his grain, and it proving worthless, and having made no other provisions, he is obliged to hire harvesters at largely increased cost, if indeed he can get them at all, or perhaps submit to the loss of a valuable crop, wholly or in part. Opinions would vary greatly as to the number this should be set at.

The 5th point, "Adaptation to varied and uneven surfaces, and to cutting at different heights," should be set much lower than the previous one.

The 6th point, "Freedom of the knife from clogging," seems to merit much consideration, though not so important in reaping as in mowing. Some machines, it is known, choke or clog by fibres being drawn in the opening of the fingers in cutting damp or wet grain. This is particularly the case where there is much undergrowth. It is important to be able to cut when the dew is on, because it is cooler, and the grain shatters less. But if the knife constantly clogs, little progress can be made.

Thus far it has been impossible to find data by which to estimate the relative value of the points, and opinions will perhaps vary very much concerning them. But, in the others, we can get sound data to base them upon, and, though in carrying out the estimates some come to high figures, they are not therefore to be rejected or considered wild.

The 7th point, "Motive power, or power required for a given amount of work." The difference in team required to work any two Reapers is never more than one pair of horses—the value of which for a harvest will vary considerably in different sections. Large farmers who have plenty of horses would only consider the cost of an extra pair as the worth of the extra grain they had to feed during the reaping. Probably putting this at the same as the 1st point, "cost," will be fair and certainly high enough, particularly as the inconvenience of using an extra pair has its weight in the estimate of 3d point.

The 8th point, "Manual labor in Raking." To establish the value of this point, it is first to be considered that there is considerable difference between hand-raking Reapers in the ease with which grain can be raked from them. It would not be too much to allow 10 to estimate the difference between them.

Then a Self-Raker saves a hand—and that, too, at the very hardest of work—over the best hand

Raker. As wages were last year, and will be the present, this hand in harvest with his board costs at least \$2 a day. If a little less than that in some sections, it will be enough more in others to make it equal this and more too. The wheat harvest will last from 8 to 12 days—say 10—and oats, rye, barley, &c., say 5 days. The latter is perhaps a day or two longer than Southern farmers would generally have grain for, but it is too little by 5 days for the North, so that 15 days' work would be a moderate allowance, making the saving \$30. Something more should be added to this, because of the excessive labor that is saved, one hand being hardly sufficient to work all day long, and day after day in raking off. For this 5 is added. Add the previous 10, giving 45 for this point.

The 9th point, "Rapidity, or amount of harvesting in a given time." Suppose Reapers cost on an average, with transportation, \$140, and are worn out in 5 years; that is \$28 a year; the interest is \$8.40. The team, 2 pair, \$18. The Rake \$30, and driver \$20. The latter not having as hard work and a cheaper hand answering, his labor is estimated a little less than the raker. The total is \$104.40. The narrowest Reaper cuts 4 ft, and the widest 6 ft (with a very few exceptions not necessary to be allowed for), making a difference of one quarter. Then one quarter of the above figures would give the value of this point at 26.

The 10th point, "Manner of leaving the grain for binding." More difference than one hand can be made in binding, by the gables being well or badly laid. Between the best and worst machine to rake from, there is in the manner of depositing the grain at least a difference of a hand and a half, costing for the 15 days \$45, making this point therefore 45.

The 11th point, "Saving of grain in cutting, binding, and handling, and in the stack." Those who have compared the working of different Reapers know that some will save largely as compared with others, and it is very easy to make a difference of several bushels in each day's work of 10 to 15 acres, even to the amount of a bushel or more an acre, particularly if the grain is over ripe.

There is, 1st, the loss in not cutting clean; 2d, shattering by the reel and in cutting; 3d, shattering in raking off; 4th, loss from scattered grain being badly raked off; 5th, loss in handling the sheaves, the grain not having been raked straight, and consequently being imperfectly secured in the sheaf; and 6th, liability to injury in the stack by the weather if the heads are not all laid one way in the raking.

These losses, though depending much upon the hands, will all be found to exist, and greatly to vary between different machines with good hands. Some of them are trifling, yet in the aggregate they make a point of much more value than any other.

Suppose the difference of loss in extreme cases is only half a bushel to the acre—that 120 acres of wheat and 60 acres of other grains are cut, which would be twelve acres per day for the season of 15 days. Thus there is saved 60 bushels of wheat, worth say \$1 per bushel, and 30 bushels of oats, barley, rye, &c., worth say 40 cents, making the saving \$72. Though 72 seems at first to be large for this point, it ought to be set higher rather than lower.

If this scale is at all correct, there is, of course, great difference in machines. If the 40 or 50 varieties invented, and of which some 30 are more or less in use, could all be brought together, some would run very low in the scale, while others would go high. Of the points in the scale 206 (less 10 in the 8th point of raking)—196, are estimated in money, and represent \$196. In the other points (2 to 6 inclusive) there is a difference in money value of say only \$14 a season, making \$210. Some of the reapers would not in thorough trials reach 60 on these points, while others would reach 160 and over, thus showing there may be a difference in reapers of over \$100 in a single season's use.

With so large a difference in reapers, and the demand so rapidly increasing, and it being difficult—almost impossible—for farmers to compare them themselves, it is not strange that so many attempts should be made to test them by farmers united in their State and county societies. Yet how few of the numerous trials have as yet resulted in any permanent good! Wherefore this abortive result in efforts which have cost so much in time, labor, and money to societies, committees, reaper-builders, and the public generally? Is not the failure chiefly owing to the want of a systematic plan to insure thoroughness and guard against mistakes? If so a good scale of this kind will correct the evils, and it is useless to go into trials without something of the sort.

Scale of Points in Trials of Mowers.

| No. | Perfect at | Cost of machine. |
|-----|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 | 3 |
| 4 | 30 | 4 |
| 5 | 16 | 5 |
| 6 | 30 | 6 |
| 7 | 9 | 7 |
| 8 | 45 | 8 |
| 9 | 26 | 9 |
| 10 | 45 | 10 |
| 11 | 72 | 11 |
| 12 | 300 | 12 |

Remarks upon the Mowing Scale.

After the full remarks upon the Reaping Scale, it is unnecessary to add much here. The plan is easily understood. The first four points are unaltered. The 5th in reaping is divided, making the 5th and 6th, and increasing the aggregate 10. The 7th is largely increased, because of the difficulty and importance of getting machines that will cut without choking. The 8th is not altered, though it might perhaps be reduced. The 9th is reduced 6, because of reduction in expense of working the Mower as compared with the Reaper. The 10th is also reduced, for, though an important point, there is not the difference in Mowers in the manner of leaving the grass, to make a higher amount necessary to fairly compare them. Nearly all leave the grass spread perfectly.

Scale for Combined Reapers and Mowers.

| No. | Perfect at | Cost of machine. |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 300 | The Reaper scale. | |
| 212 | The Mower scale. | |
| 38 | Ease of convertibility. | |

Were all machines alike easily converted from Reaper into Mower, and vice versa, the best combined machine would be that which reaches the highest aggregate in the two scales; but in consequence of varying in this respect, this other point must be added, making the points in a perfect combined machine reach 550.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published and for sale, together with all music published in the United States, at wholesale or retail by D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main st.

"The Minnie Waltz," a brilliant composition, by Miss Louise Cross.

"Kitty Tyrell," a Ballad, by S. Glover.

"One fond kiss, and then we sever," by Whittier.

"I dream a dream," words by Tennyson—by Chas. Ross.

"O' my Comin' Home"—words by Rev. A. Tucker—music by N. C. Morse.

Baron Frederick E. M. Von Carstenan, a captain in the English service in Canada, Count DeBongard, formerly a general in the French service under Napoleon, Mr. Maximilian Augustus Thoman, and Lieut. Peter Jorgensen of the English army, were arrested yesterday upon warrants issued by the U. S. Commissioner, wherein they stand charged with enlisting soldiers for the English service in the Crimea, in violation of the neutrality laws.

They were committed for examination, but were subsequently liberated upon bail; Mr. P. Jones, of the Astor House, becoming security in the sum of \$1,000, each, for their appearance at the next term of court.—N. Y. Herald, June 24.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, June 26.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Smith vs Moreland, Bourbon; affirmed.

Collins vs Bates, Franklin; do.

Edell vs Bell, Lincoln; do.

Lucas vs Lucas, do; reversed.

Dorch vs Gray, Greenup; do.

Conners vs Ragland, Bath; do.

Jones vs Dord, do; do.

ORDERS.

McMurty vs West, Harrison; do.

Wershaw vs Boyd, do.

Parler vs Smith, do.

King vs Turner's heirs, do.

Lativa Moon, do.

Graves vs Rogers, do.

McMeller vs McMeller, do.

Oldham vs Hall, Pendleton; were argued.